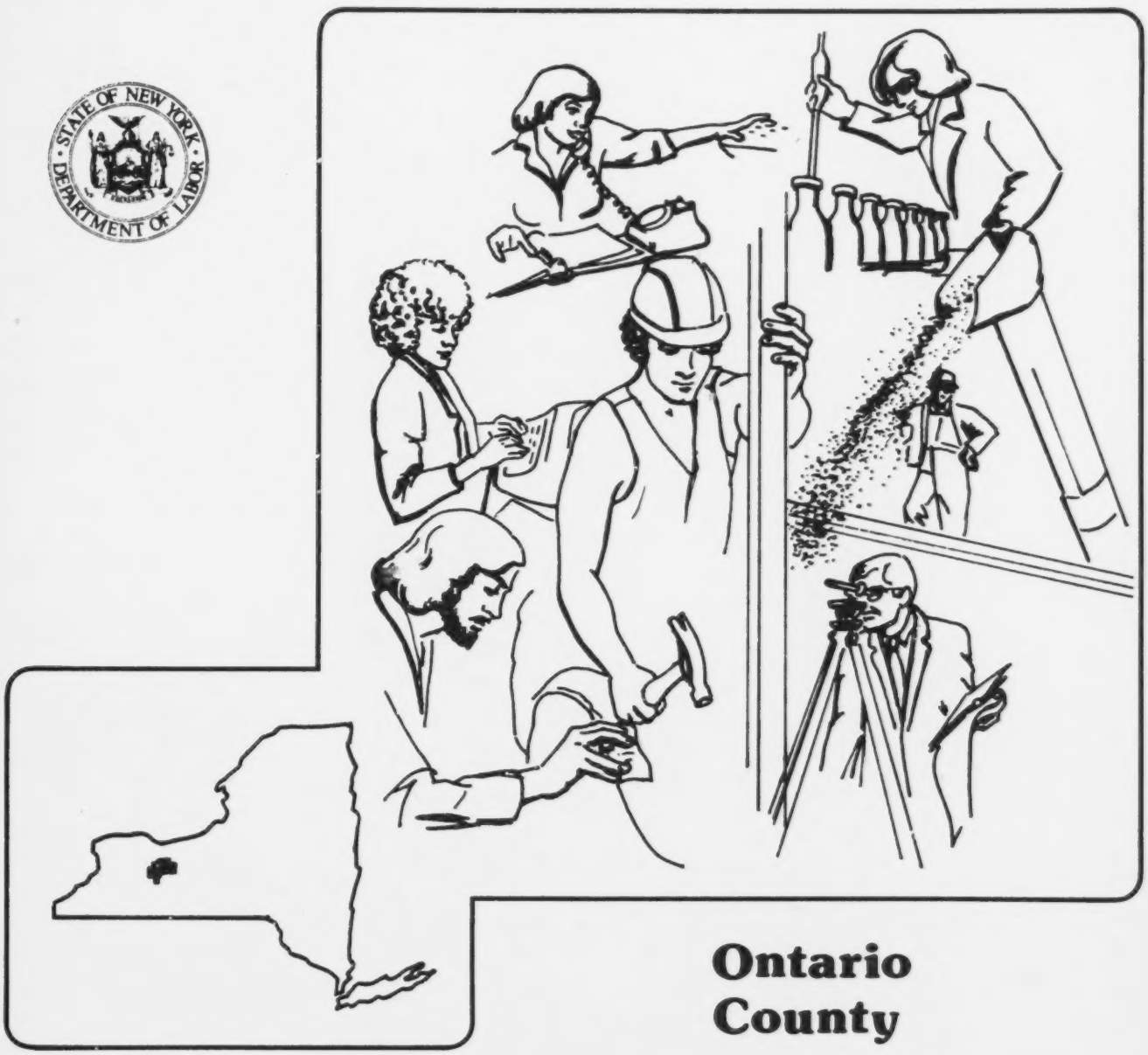
6/18/85 S5775-5.18-F

COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Ontario County

State of New York
Hugh L. Carey, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner of Labor

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Louis W. Schisa, Acting Director

This report was prepared by Norman Steele and Vincent DeSantis with the assistance of Faustin Baron, Judy Thompson, Janet Cross and Muriel Warner.

DIRECT INQUIRIES TO:

Mr. Norman A. Steele,
Principal Economist
Building #12, Room 405
State Office Campus
Albany, New York 12240

This report was financed by a grant from the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor under Title II of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), Special Grants to Governors, and is distributed with the cooperation of the New York State Employment and Training Council.

COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

ONTARIO COUNTY

SPRING 1982

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

Your comments will assist us in improving future issues of County Profiles: Socioeconomic Characteristics. Please answer the questions below. Where ever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, and mail.

1. Did you find the report useful? [ ] Yes
   [ ] No

   Comments: _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

2. Were sections of the report more useful than others? [ ] Yes [ ] No

   Comments: _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

3. Should additional types of data or analysis be included? [ ] Yes [ ] No

   Comments: _____

   _____

   _____

4. Additional comments: _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Organization: _____

_____

f o l d f o l d

Postage and Fees Paid
Employment Security Mail
LAB 449

NYS Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Market Information
Building #12, Room 405
State Office Campus
Albany, New York 12240

f o l d f o l d

CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	v
I. Geographic Highlights	1
II. Population Trends and Characteristics	4
III. The Labor Market in Ontario County	13
IV. Income	23
V. Social Statistics	28
VI. Education	30
VII. Employment and Training Services	34
APPENDIX I. Occupational Supply and Demand	36
APPENDIX II. Selected Population and Housing Statistics Taken from 1980 Census of Population and Housing	43
GLOSSARY	45

TABLES

1.	Percent of Land Area by Category of Use, Ontario County and New York State, 1968	3
2.	Decennial Population Counts, New York State and Ontario County, 1900-1980	5
3.	Percent Change in Population by Decade, New York State and Ontario County, 1900-1980	6
4.	Population by County Subdivisions, Ontario County, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980	7
5.	Percent Change in Population by County Subdivisions, Ontario County, 1950-1980	8
6.	Population Distribution by Age and Sex, Ontario County, 1980	10
7.	Population by Race and Spanish Origin, Ontario County Subdivisions, 1980	11
8.	Age Distribution by Race/Ethnicity, Ontario County, 1980	12
9.	Place of Work for Commuters to and from Ontario County, 1970	14
10.	Civilian Labor Force Status, Ontario County, 1974-1980	14
11.	Labor Force Participation Rates by Sex, Ontario County, New York State and the United States, 1970 and 1980	15
12.	Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Industry, Rochester LMA, New York State and the United States, Averaged for 1978-1980	18
13.	Growth Rates of Employment by Industry for the United States, New York State and the Rochester LMA, Three-Year Average 1970-72 to Three-Year Average 1978-80	19
14.	Changes in Percent Distribution of Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Industry for Three-Year Averages 1970-1972 to 1978-1980, Rochester Labor Market Area	20

Contents (continued)

TABLES (cont'd)

		Page
15.	Average Monthly Labor Turnover Rates of Manufacturing Firms, Ontario County and New York State, November 1980 to October 1981.	21
16.	Direct Employment Changes Resulting from Major Firm Expansions and Contractions Planned, Underway, or Completed, Ontario County, January 1979 - July 1981	22
17.	Personal Income of Ontario County Residents by Source, 1974 and 1978	23
18.	Levels and Distributions of Labor and Proprietors' Income Earned in Ontario County and New York State, by Industry, 1978	24
19.	Average Weekly Wages Paid to Employees, Covered by Unemployment Insurance, by Major Industry Group, Ontario County, 1975-1980	26
20.	OMB Poverty Guidelines and USDOL Lower Living Standard Income Levels by Family Size for Ontario County, 1982	26
21.	Individuals Whose Family Income is Less Than OMB Poverty Income Levels or USDOL 70, 85, and 100 Percent LLSIL, Ontario County, 1982 Projections	27
22.	Public Assistance Recipients by Program, Ontario County, 1980	28
23.	Public and Non-Public School Enrollment, Ontario County, 1980-1981	30
24.	Enrollment Changes, Public and Non-Public Schools, New York State and Ontario County, School Years: 1979-1980 to 1980-1981	30
25.	Education or Employment Intentions of 1980 Public and Non-Public High School Graduates, New York State and Ontario County, Fall 1980	31
26.	Percent Distribution of Public School Students by Race/Ethnic Origin, Ontario County, 1980-1981	32
27.	Planned Enrollment by CETA Funded Activity, Ontario County for Fiscal Year 1982	34
28.	Demographic Characteristics of Population 14 Years of Age and Older and Groups Meeting Partial Eligibility Requirements for Receiving Employment and Training Services, Ontario County, 1982 Projections	35
29.	Job Openings and Applicants Available for Selected Occupational Groups, Ontario County, Fiscal Year 1981	40

MAPS

1.	County Location Map	1
2.	Transportation Network, Ontario County, 1982	2
3.	Population Densities by County Subdivisions, Ontario County, 1980.	4
4.	Population Growth Trends from 1950 to 1980 by County Subdivisions, Ontario County	9

GRAPHS

1	Population Growth Trends of Ontario County for the Period 1900-1980	5
2	Comparative Age Distributions, Ontario County, 1970-1980	10
3	Annual Average Unemployment Rates, Ontario County, New York State and USA, 1974-1980	16
4	Seasonal Variation of Unemployment Rates, Ontario County and New York State, Averages by Month, 1974-1980	17
5	Labor and Proprietors' Income by Industry for Ontario County, 1978	24
6	Per Capita Income, Ontario County, 1970-1978	25
7	Seasonal Unemployment and Public Assistance Trends, Ontario County, Averages by Quarter, 1978-1980	30

INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

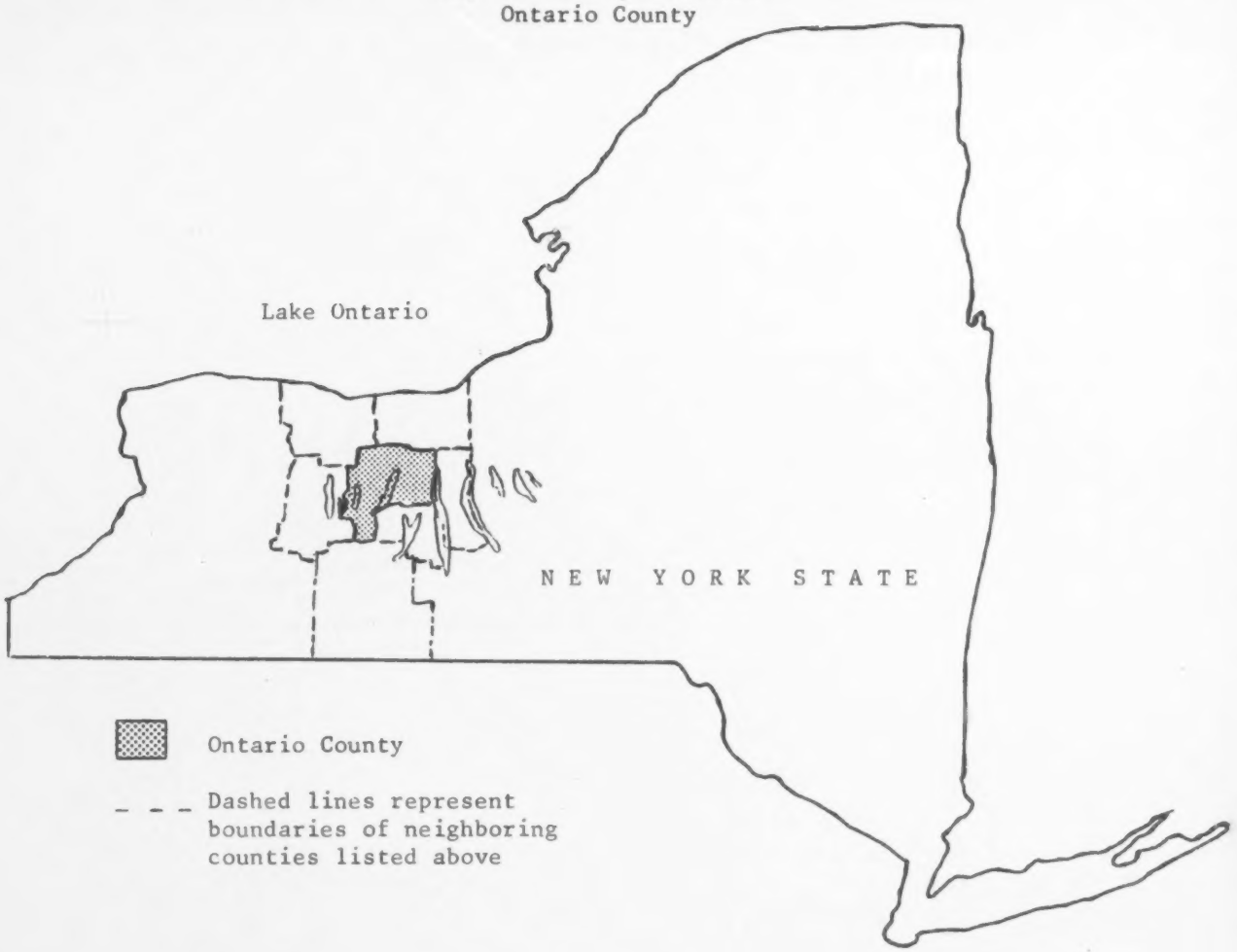
The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Ontario County is located in the Finger Lakes Region of New York State approximately 9 miles southeast of the City of Rochester. It is bordered by Wayne, Seneca, Yates, Steuben, Livingston, and Monroe counties. (See Map 1.)

Map 1. County Location
Ontario County



Transportation Facilities

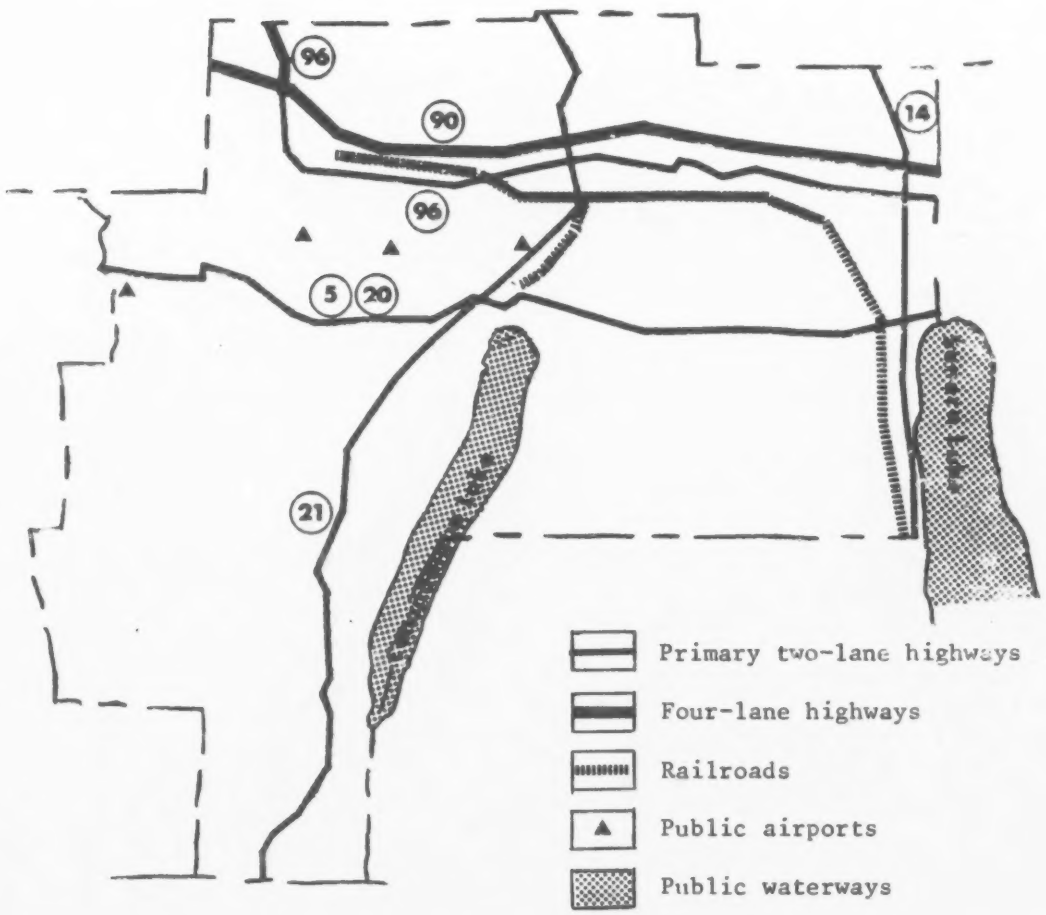
Highways--Ontario County's network of highways interconnects populated areas in the County and provides convenient routes to commercial and employment centers in neighboring counties. The New York State Thruway, a controlled access toll highway (motorists may enter or exit at several interchanges in the County), passes through the northern half of the County providing an excellent 4-lane link to areas east and west of the County. Routes 5, 20, and 96 serve local east-west traffic as well as through traffic. Routes 14 and 21 are the primary highways running north and south (see Map 2).

Rail--The Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail) and the Ontario Central operate lines which pass through the County and make freight stops in Geneva, Shortsville, Canandaigua, Manchester, Farmington, and Victor. Although there are no passenger stations in Ontario County, passengers may board AMTRAK in nearby Rochester.

Waterways--Seneca Lake links Ontario County to the statewide system of waterways. In addition, the New York State Barge Canal (The Erie Canal), which flows along Wayne County's southern border, is convenient to Ontario County.

Air Transportation--Ontario County has four public airports capable of serving small private or commercial aircraft. These are the Canandaigua Airport (Canandaigua), the Creekside Airport (Holcomb), the Fort Hill Airport (West Bloomfield), and the Hopewell Airport (Chapin). While the County doesn't have facilities to serve large commercial airlines, these services are available at the nearby Rochester-Monroe County Airport.

Map 2. Transportation Network
Ontario County
1982



Land Characteristics

The Finger Lakes and the surrounding hills and valleys are the dominant geological features in the Ontario County. The climate and soil conditions in the County are ideal for growing a wide variety of fruits and vegetables. As a result, in 1968 active agriculture accounted for nearly half of the land use in the County. Ontario County is generally more rural than the State as a whole. As Table 1 indicates, only 2.2 percent of its land was devoted to residential, commerical, or industrial use in 1968 while 4.1 percent of the land statewide was put to these uses.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
ONTARIO COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1968

Category of use	Ontario County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	660.8	49,374.4
Active agriculture	47.6	21.9
Woodlands, forest	16.2	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	17.1	17.6
Wet lands	3.8	4.2
Water	2.9	4.6
Residential high density	0.4	0.7
Residential medium density	0.5	1.3
Residential low and other	1.0	1.4
Commercial	0.2	0.4
Industrial	0.1	0.3
Extractive	0.4	0.4
Public,semi-public	0.5	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.6	1.2
Transportation	0.4	0.5
Inactive or under construction	8.4	6.7

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.

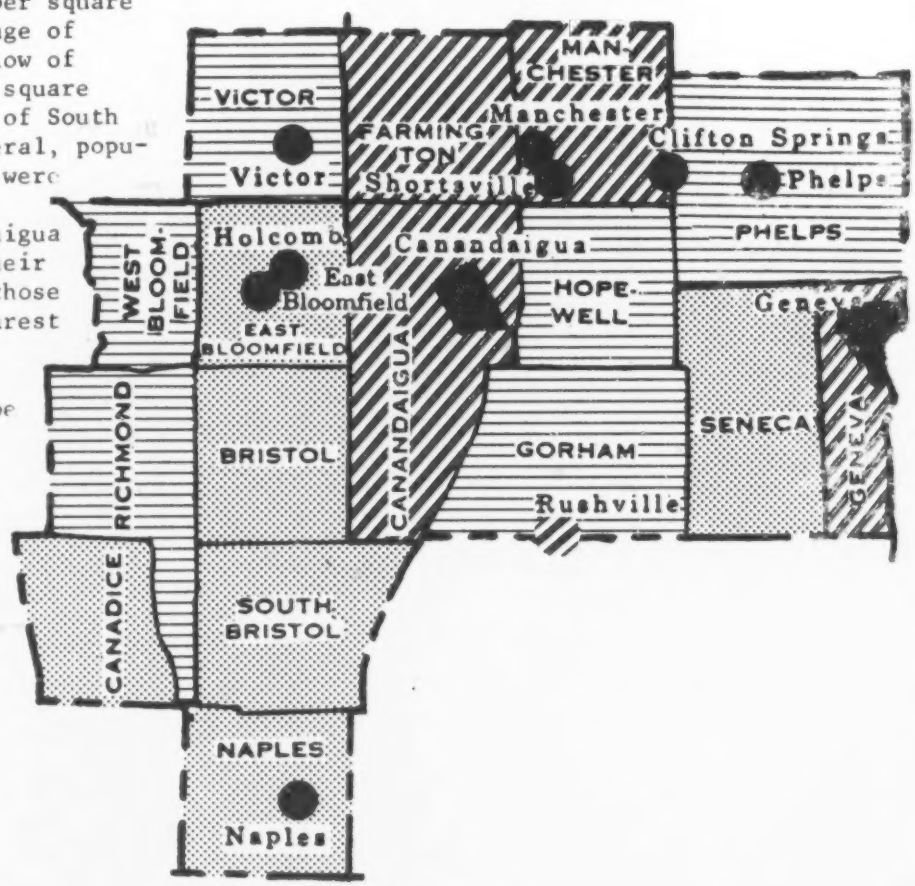
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Trends

The 1980 census count for Ontario County was 88,909. The population density of 134.5 persons per square mile was far below the State average of 356 residents per square mile and ranked 27th among the 62 counties of the State. Population densities in the County ranged from a high of 2,425.7 persons per square mile in the Village of Manchester to a low of 30.0 persons per square mile in the Town of South Bristol. In general, population densities were greatest in the cities of Canandaigua and Geneva and their environs and in those towns located nearest to the City of Rochester in neighboring Monroe County. Map 3 illustrates the pattern of population densities in Ontario County, by town, for 1980.

Map 3. Population Densities
By County Subdivisions
Ontario County
1980



0 to 59.9 persons per square mile

60 to 99.9 persons per square mile

100 to 999.9 persons per square mile

1,000 or more persons per square mile

NOTE: Village densities were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town population densities.

From 1900 to 1980, Ontario County's population increased by 79.2 percent while New York State's grew by 141.5 percent. Census figures indicate that although the County's population has grown during every decade since 1900, the most rapid period of growth was between 1950 and 1980 when the population expanded by 47.8 percent. The 12.8 percent increase of the seventies was particularly significant since the State experienced a 3.8 percent decline over the same period. Graph 1 illustrates Ontario County's population trends and Tables 2 and 3 present population levels and growth rates--by decade--from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Ontario County.

GRAPH 1

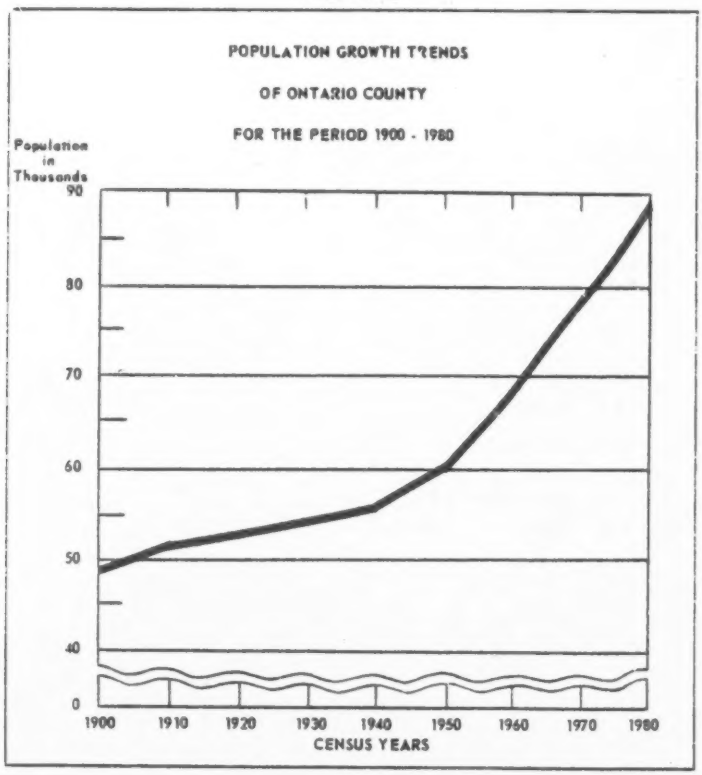


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND ONTARIO COUNTY
1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Ontario County
1900	7,268,894	49,605
1910	9,113,614	52,286
1920	10,385,227	52,652
1930	12,588,066	54,276
1940	13,479,142	55,307
1950	14,830,192	60,172
1960	16,782,304	68,070
1970	18,241,266	78,849
1980	17,557,288	88,909

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
NEW YORK STATE AND ONTARIO COUNTY
1900-1980

Decade	New York State	Ontario County
1900-1910	25.4	5.4
1910-1920	14.0	0.7
1920-1930	21.2	3.1
1930-1940	7.1	1.9
1940-1950	10.0	8.8
1950-1960	13.2	13.1
1960-1970	8.7	15.8
1970-1980	-3.8	12.8
1900-1980	141.5	79.2

SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 50; U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. III, Part 2, Tables 1 and 13; U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 5, Tables 3 and 21; U.S. Census of Population: 1950, P-B32, Tables 10 and 42; U.S. Census of Population: 1960, PC(1)-34A, Tables 1 and 6; and PC(1)-1A, Tables 2 and 10; U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(VI)-1 (advance report), Table 1, and PC(1)-A34, Table 9; 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34 (advance report), Table 1.

Although Ontario County's total population grew by 47.8 percent between 1950 and 1980, growth rates among towns and villages varied considerably from this rate. The Town of Farmington advanced by an impressive 538.5 percent while the City of Geneva declined by 11.7 percent. In general, towns linked to Rochester by major highways grew most rapidly as bedroom communities sprang up along these commuter routes. The only population decline in the County was in the City of Geneva. Tables 4 and 5 present census counts and growth rates for the population of Ontario County subdivisions for 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
ONTARIO COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970, AND 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places of 10,000 and over				
Geneva City	17,144	17,286	16,793	15,133
Canandaigua City	8,332	9,370	10,488	10,419
Places under 2,500				
Clifton Springs Village	1,838	1,953	2,058	2,039
East Bloomfield Village	425	488	643	587
Holcomb Village*	313	460	778	952
Manchester Village	1,262	1,344	1,305	1,698
Naples Village	1,141	1,237	1,324	1,225
Phelps Village*	1,650	1,887	1,989	2,004
Rushville Village (part)	141	159	194	148
Shortsville Village	1,314	1,382	1,516	1,669
Victor Village*	1,066	1,180	2,187	2,370
Towns				
Bristol Town	915	1,002	1,307	1,802
Canadice Town	303	558	971	1,467
Canandaigua Town	4,218	4,894	5,149	6,060
East Bloomfield Town	1,848	2,297	3,151	3,327
(East Bloomfield Village)	(425)	(488)	(643)	(587)
(Holcomb Village)*	(313)	(460)	(778)	(952)
Farmington Town	1,399	2,114	3,565	8,933
Geneva Town	1,771	2,603	2,781	3,077
Gorham Town	2,354	2,664	3,033	3,598
(Rushville Village-part)	(141)	(159)	(194)	(148)
Hopewell Town	1,506	1,822	2,347	2,509
Manchester Town	5,755	6,242	7,840	9,002
(Clifton Springs Village-part)	(1,463)	(1,398)	(1,556)	(1,533)
(Manchester Village)	(1,262)	(1,344)	(1,305)	(1,698)
(Shortsville Village)	(1,314)	(1,382)	(1,516)	(1,669)
Naples Town	1,906	1,955	2,236	2,338
(Naples Village)	(1,141)	(1,237)	(1,324)	(1,225)
Phelps Town	4,890	5,825	6,330	6,522
(Clifton Springs Village-part)	(375)	(455)	(502)	(506)
(Phelps Village)*	(1,650)	(1,887)	(1,989)	(2,004)
Richmond Town	959	1,384	1,925	2,703
Seneca Town	2,535	2,698	2,808	2,749
South Bristol Town	542	617	794	1,205
Victor Town	2,640	3,295	5,071	5,784
(Victor Village)*	(1,065)	(1,180)	(2,187)	(2,370)
West Bloomfield Town	1,155	1,444	1,990	2,281
TOTAL: Ontario County	60,172	68,070	78,849	88,909

* Part of East Bloomfield Town annexed by Holcomb Village. Part of Phelps Town annexed by Phelps Village. Part of Victor Town annexed by Victor Village.

SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-A34, Table 10; 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34 (advance report), Table 1.

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
ONTARIO COUNTY
1950-1980

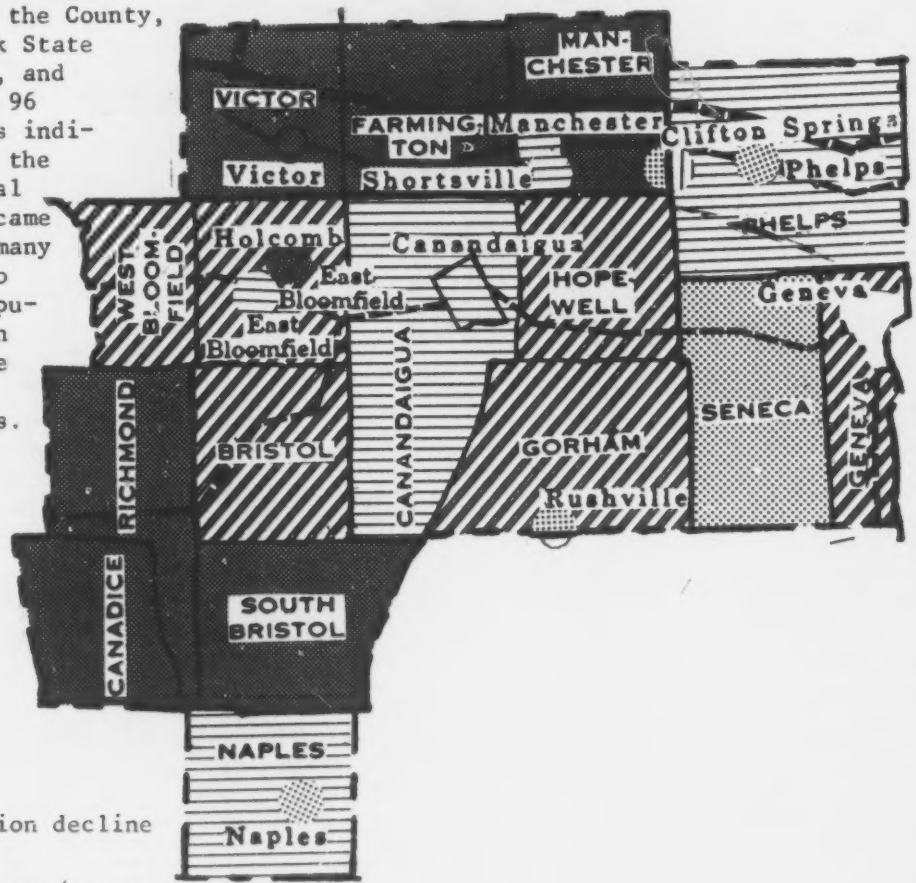
Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Places 10,000 and over				
Geneva City	0.8	-2.9	-9.9	-11.7
Canandaigua City	12.5	11.9	0.7	25.0
Places under 2,500				
Clifton Springs Village	6.3	5.4	-0.9	10.9
East Bloomfield Village	14.8	31.8	-8.7	38.1
Holcomb Village*	47.0	69.1	22.4	204.2
Manchester Village	6.5	-2.9	30.1	34.5
Naples Village	8.4	7.0	-7.5	7.4
Phelps Village*	14.4	5.4	0.8	21.5
Rushville Village (part)	12.8	22.0	-23.7	5.0
Shortsville Village	5.2	9.7	10.1	27.0
Victor Village*	10.7	85.3	8.4	122.3
Towns				
Bristol Town	9.5	30.4	37.9	96.9
Canadice Town	84.2	74.0	51.1	384.2
Canandaigua Town	16.0	10.7	11.8	43.7
East Bloomfield Town	24.3	37.2	5.6	80.0
(East Bloomfield Village)	(14.8)	(31.8)	(-8.7)	(38.1)
(Holcomb Village)*	(47.0)	(69.1)	(22.4)	(204.2)
Farmington Town	51.1	68.6	150.6	538.5
Geneva Town	47.0	6.8	10.6	73.7
Gorham Town	13.2	13.9	18.6	52.8
(Rushville Village-part)	(12.8)	(22.0)	(-23.7)	(5.0)
Hopewell Town	21.0	28.8	6.9	66.6
Manchester Town	8.5	25.6	14.8	56.4
(Clifton Springs Village-part)	(2.4)	(3.9)	(-1.5)	(4.8)
(Manchester Village)	(6.5)	(-2.9)	(30.1)	(34.5)
(Shortsville Village)	(5.2)	(9.7)	(10.1)	(27.0)
Naples Town	2.6	14.4	4.6	22.7
(Naples Village)	(8.4)	(7.0)	(-7.5)	(7.4)
Phelps Town	19.1	8.7	3.0	33.4
(Clifton Springs Village-part)	(21.3)	(10.3)	(0.8)	(34.9)
(Phelps Village)	(14.4)	(5.4)	(0.8)	(21.5)
Richmond Town	44.3	39.1	40.4	181.9
Seneca Town	6.4	4.1	-2.1	8.4
South Bristol Town	13.8	28.7	51.8	122.3
Victor Town	24.8	53.9	14.1	119.1
(Victor Village)*	(10.7)	(85.3)	(8.4)	(122.3)
West Bloomfield Town	25.0	37.8	14.6	97.5
TOTAL: Ontario County	13.1	15.8	12.8	47.8

* Part of East Bloomfield Town annexed by Holcomb Village. Part of Phelps Town annexed by Phelps Village. Part of Victor Town annexed by Victor Village.

SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-A34, Table 10; 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34 (advance report), Table 1.

During the period 1950 to 1980, Ontario County's population became more rural. In 1950, individuals living outside of city or village limits comprised 42.5 percent of the County population but, by 1980, rural residents comprised 51.5 percent of the total. Village population expanded by 3,618 during the period, but the growth in rural areas was much greater as rural populations increased by 15,059 persons. The pattern of growth followed the major highway routes in the County, i.e., the New York State Thruway--Route 90, and Routes 5, 20, and 96 (see Map 4). This indicates that during the period, as personal transportation became more convenient, many residents chose to locate in less populated areas within commuting distance of commercial and employment centers.

Map 4. Population Growth Trends
from 1950 to 1980
By County Subdivisions
Ontario County



Population decline

0 to 24.9% growth

25% to 49.9% growth

50% to 99.9% growth

100% or more growth

NOTE: Village growth trends were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town growth rates.

Population Characteristics

Consistent with State and national trends, Ontario County's population aged during the period 1970 to 1980. The County's median age climbed from 27.5 years in 1970 to 30.6 years in 1980 while the State's median age increased from 30.3 to 31.9 years. Youth 15 years of age or less accounted for 32.0 percent of the County population in 1970 but by 1980 the age group had declined to 24.4 percent of the total. A corresponding increase occurred in most other age groups. Of particular importance to the local economy was the jump in the number of persons 25 to 44 years of age since this group accounts for the bulk of large purchases and is a very productive component of the labor force. (See Graph 2.)

Table 6 presents the population distribution by age and sex for Ontario County in 1980.

GRAPH 2

COMPARATIVE AGE DISTRIBUTIONS

ONTARIO COUNTY

1970 - 1980

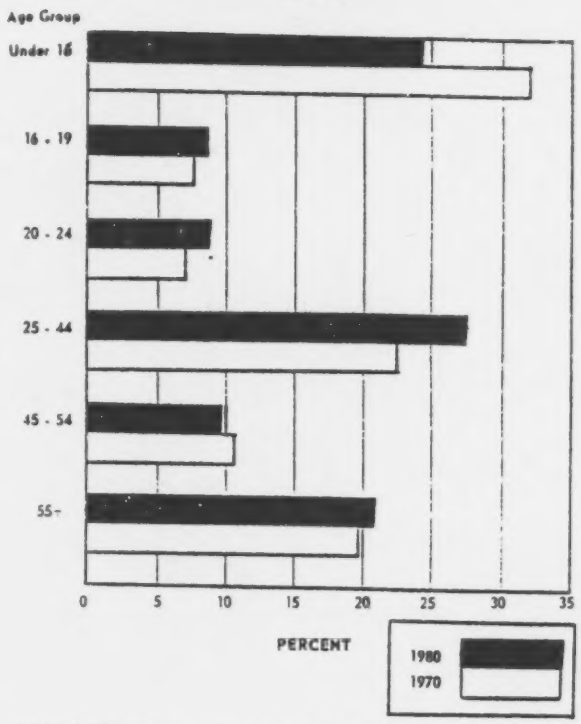


Table 6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
ONTARIO COUNTY
1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 or younger	21,685	24.4	11,042	25.1	10,643	23.7
16-19 years	7,171	8.0	3,662	8.3	3,509	7.8
20-21 years	3,341	3.8	1,702	3.9	1,639	3.6
22-29 years	11,426	12.9	5,653	12.9	5,773	12.8
30-44 years	17,479	19.7	8,687	19.8	8,792	19.5
45-54 years	8,846	9.9	4,480	10.2	4,366	9.7
55-64 years	8,648	9.7	4,248	9.7	4,400	9.8
65 or older	10,313	11.6	4,425	10.1	5,888	13.1
TOTAL	88,909	100.0	43,899	100.0	45,010	100.0/

Median age (years	Total	Male	Female
County	30.6	29.8	31.3
State	31.9	30.3	33.4
Sex distribution			
Percent of total			
County	100.0	49.4	50.6
State	100.0	47.5	52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, Ontario County's population was 97.4 percent white, 1.6 percent black, 0.2 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut., 0.2 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.6 percent "other" races. In addition, 1.1 percent of County residents also categorized themselves as of Spanish origin. Table 7 presents the 1980 racial distribution of Ontario County residents by County subdivisions.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN
ONTARIO COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
1980

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Ontario County	88,909	86,629	1,458	141	193	488	958
Bristol Town	1,802	1,783	4	4	8	3	7
Canadice Town	1,467	1,443	8	4	3	9	-
Canandaigua Town	10,419	10,271	62	29	21	36	79
Canadaigua Town	6,060	5,950	60	12	26	12	17
East Bloomfield Town	3,327	3,269	11	11	1	35	57
(East Bloomfield Village)	(587)	(576)	(10)	(1)	-	-	-
(Holcomb Village)	(952)	(944)	(1)	-	(1)	(6)	(10)
Farmington Town	8,933	8,762	93	14	32	32	74
Geneva City (part)	15,133	13,692	1,076	8	57	300	525
Geneva Town	3,077	3,042	18	5	2	10	11
Gorham Town	3,598	3,577	15	1	2	3	32
(Rushville Village-part)	(148)	(142)	(5)	-	-	(1)	(1)
Hopewell Town	2,509	2,495	5	6	-	3	20
Manchester Town	9,002	8,968	9	13	4	8	40
(Clifton Springs Village-part)	(1,533)	(1,526)	-	(5)	(2)	-	(2)
(Manchester Village)	(1,698)	(1,695)	(2)	-	-	(1)	(10)
(Shortsville Village)	(1,669)	(1,660)	(5)	-	(2)	(2)	(5)
Naples Town	2,338	2,314	9	1	3	11	7
(Naples Village)	(1,225)	(1,210)	(3)	(1)	(3)	(8)	(6)
Phelps Town	6,522	6,446	45	11	8	12	24
(Clifton Springs Village-part)	(506)	(502)	-	(3)	(1)	-	(3)
(Phelps Village)	(2,004)	(1,997)	-	(1)	(5)	(1)	(4)
Richmond Town	2,703	2,685	10	1	6	1	8
Seneca Town	2,749	2,741	3	2	2	1	2
South Bristol Town	1,205	1,196	1	4	2	2	4
Victor Town	5,782	5,728	24	12	13	7	42
(Victor Village)	(2,370)	(2,351)	(9)	-	(6)	(4)	(25)
West Bloomfield Town	2,281	2,267	5	3	3	3	9

NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 census counts of population by race and by Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see the "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report."
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population report PHC 80-V-34.

In 1980, nonwhites among Ontario County's population were generally younger than the whites. Of the 2,280 nonwhites in the County, 37.7 percent were 17 years of age or younger. Only 28.0 percent of the whites were 17 years of age or younger. Table 8 presents the age distribution of the 1980 population in Ontario County by race/ethnicity.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY
ONTARIO COUNTY
1980

Race/ethnicity	Total	Age (years)			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65+
Total	88,909	5,913	19,240	53,443	10,313
White	86,629	5,671	18,623	52,141	10,194
Black	1,458	134	383	853	88
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	141	16	37	82	6
Asian or Pacific Islander	193	23	49	110	11
Other	488	69	148	257	14
Spanish origin	958	113	283	514	48
White	578	70	167	301	40
Black	38	1	10	24	3

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

III. The Labor Market in Ontario County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Broader Labor Market for Ontario County

A local labor market is an economically integrated area in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residence. Labor market areas (LMA's) are a function of the proximity of labor to jobs, area size, economic base, transportation lines and incomes.

The Rochester five-county labor area is an example of an LMA. It is defined as Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans and Wayne counties. Rochester, the industrial center, is in Monroe County which is located along the northeastern border of Ontario County.

The interaction of the resident labor force in Ontario County with the broader job market can be seen from data on the daily commutation of workers from their county of residence to the county where they work. Table 9 indicates the magnitude and direction of commuting patterns for Ontario County in 1970.

Table 9. PLACE OF WORK FOR COMMUTERS TO AND FROM ONTARIO COUNTY
1970

Commutation	Number
Live and work in Ontario County	19,178
Live in Ontario County, work outside of County	10,110
Monroe County	6,292
Seneca County	1,000
Wayne County	1,793
Elsewhere	1,025
Work in Ontario County, live outside of County	3,158
Monroe County	430
Seneca County	1,230
Wayne County	465
Yates County	633
Elsewhere	400

SOURCE: Commutation in New York State, 1960 and 1970, "Labor Research Report No. 10, 1974, New York State Department of Labor."

In 1970, nearly 19,200 persons lived and worked in the County. More than 10,000 persons left their residences in Ontario County to work outside the County and over 3,000 persons commuted from outside the County to jobs within its borders. By far, most persons living in but working outside Ontario County, worked in Monroe County. Ontario County is included in the Rochester LMA because of the large numbers of its residents who commute to Monroe and Wayne counties.

The Labor Force in Ontario County

The resident labor force of Ontario County has expanded since 1974, reflecting a rise in the working-age population (16 years of age and older) and a widening of participation in the job market. Table 10 shows trends in the labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974-1980.

Table 10. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
ONTARIO COUNTY
1974 - 1980

(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian labor force, total	37.3	39.5	40.3	40.7	41.6	43.0	42.8
Employment	35.5	35.8	35.9	37.1	38.6	40.2	39.8
Unemployment	1.9	3.7	4.4	3.6	2.9	2.8	3.0
Unemployment rate	5.0	9.3	11.0	8.8	7.1	6.5	7.1

From 1974 to 1980, the civilian labor force grew 14.7 percent, an annual growth rate of 2.4 percent compared with 1.0 percent for New York State and 2.5 percent for the nation. The County's labor force rate of growth, however, was inconsistent. The labor force actually declined from 1979 to 1980. Employment expansion was slower than labor force growth. Employment increased 12.1 percent, an average of 2.0 percent per year. Here too, the rate of growth varied from year to year.

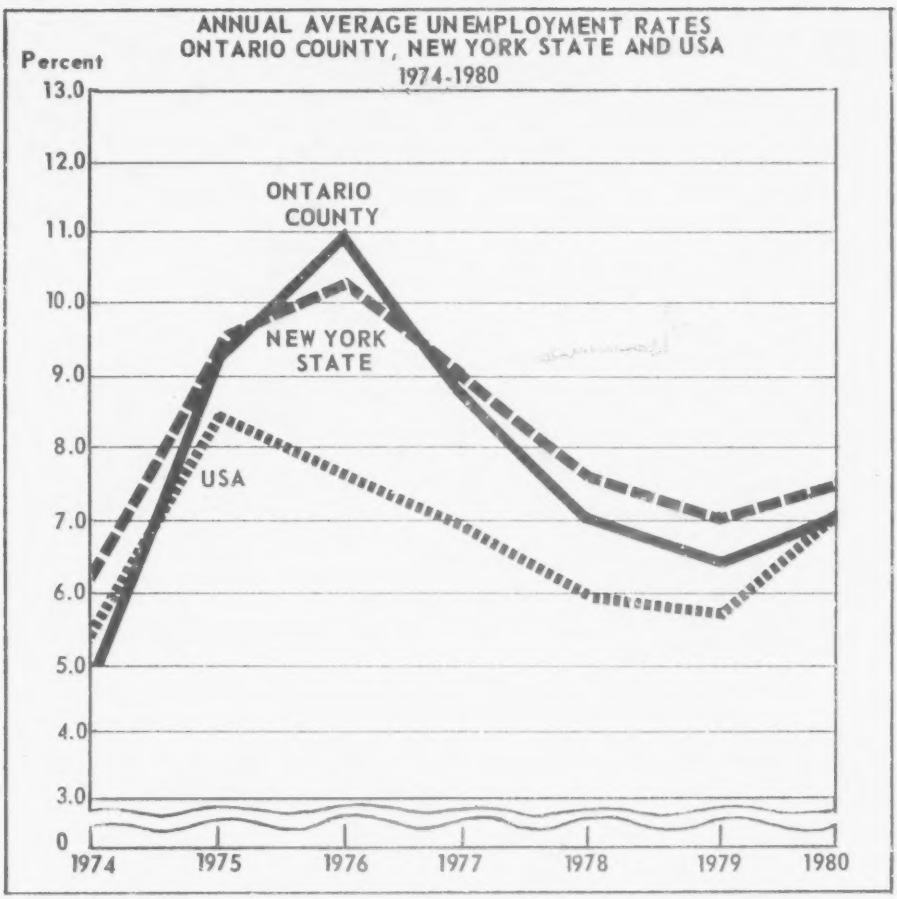
Growth in Ontario County's civilian labor force from 1974 to 1980 was attributable to: 1) an increase in the civilian working-age population (24.3 percent from 1970-1980); and 2) a surge in the labor force participation (58.6 percent in 1970 to 63.7 in 1980). Changes in the labor force participation rates of men and women were markedly different during the period 1970-1980. The participation rate of women in the County jumped 9.3 percent to 53.5 percent while the male rate climbed by only 1.0 percent to 74.5 percent in 1980. Statewide and nationwide the labor force participation rates of women increased slightly less than in the County and male rates registered a slight decline (see Table 11).

Table 11. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
ONTARIO COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Ontario County	
Overall	58.6	63.7	+5.1
Male	73.5	74.5	+1.0
Female	44.2	53.5	+9.3
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

During this period 1974-1980, Ontario County's annual unemployment rate was lower than the statewide jobless rate for all years except 1976. In contrast, the County jobless rate exceeded the national unemployment rate from 1975 to 1979. Still, changes in the County rate roughly followed swings in statewide and national rates (see Graph 3). The County began the period at a low point (5.0 percent). After the 1973-1975 recession, the County rate peaked at 11.0 percent in 1976. In that same year the statewide unemployment rate topped at 10.3 percent. A year earlier the U.S. rate topped at 8.5 percent. After declining in the late 1970's, the jobless rate for the County, State, and nation began to rise again in 1980.

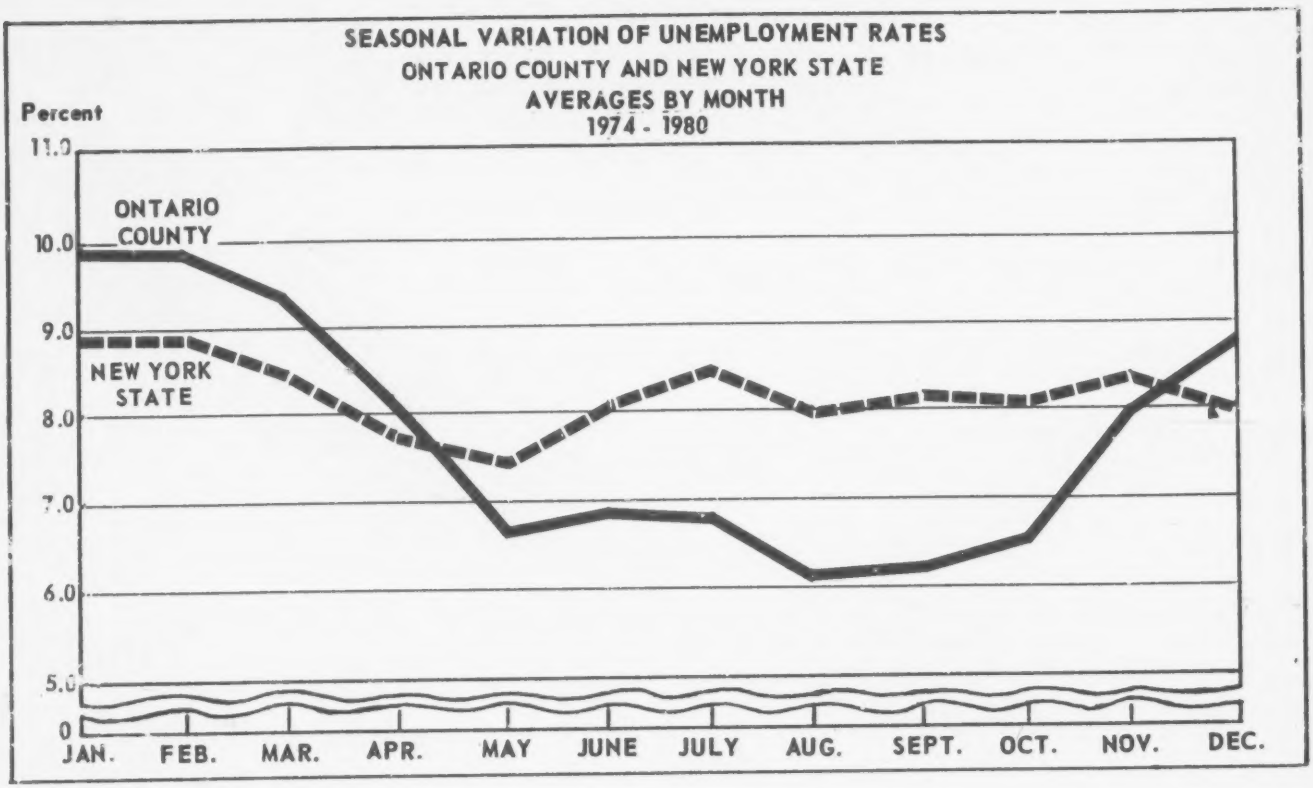
GRAPH 3



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates were more pronounced for the County than for the State (see Graph 4). Monthly unemployment rates for both the County and the State were generally highest in mid-winter. From 1974 to 1980, the County unemployment rate averaged 9.9 percent for January and February compared with 8.9 percent for New York State for the same months.

Monthly jobless rates were typically lowest in August and September for the County. By August, most students who were unable to find a summer job have stopped looking for work. In September, hourly workers at schools are working again. Furthermore, work projects that are dependent upon fair weather are usually operating near capacity during these months.

GRAPH 4



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in the Rochester LMA

A local economy, such as the Rochester LMA, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in the Rochester LMA is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. Table 12 shows the industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for the Rochester LMA, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1978-1980).

Table 12. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY ROCHESTER LMA, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES AVERAGED FOR 1978-1980

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Rochester LMA	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	37.8	20.7	23.2
Durable goods	29.7	10.6	13.5
Nondurable goods	8.1	10.1	9.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	62.2	79.3	76.8
Construction	2.9	2.9	4.9
Transportation, communication and utilities	3.1	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	18.8	20.5	22.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.9	8.5	5.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	18.7	23.0	20.2
Government	14.8	18.4	17.9

The Rochester LMA specialized in durable goods manufacturing, especially photographic equipment and supplies; copiers, duplicators, facsimile devices and mail-addressing machines; optical instruments and lenses; radio and television transmitting equipment; electric motors for automotive accessories; motor vehicle parts; machine tools; instruments for indicating, recording and controlling temperature, pressure, flow and liquid level; dental and medical equipment and supplies; heat exchangers and glassed-steel equipment; and plastic tanks and laboratory ware. The Rochester LMA's durable goods manufacturing sector accounted for 29.7 percent of all nonagricultural jobs compared with only 10.6 percent statewide and 13.5 percent for the nation.

The major industrial and commercial employers in Ontario County were:

Firm	Product/Service
American Can Company	container machiner and closing equipment
Alleson of Rochester, Inc.	athletic sportswear
Gould-Brown Boven, Inc.	high voltage porcelain insulators
Mobil Corp. (Mobil Chemical Company, Plastics Division)	polystyrene foam products
Zotos Internationa, Inc.	hair preparations

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector in the Rochester Labor Market Area

The industrial composition of the nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, foreign competition, and social

trends and each industry reacts differently to these factors. Industrial growth rates may also vary from state to state or even among areas within states. The rate of growth of an industry in a specific area depends on the competitiveness of the area with regard to other areas having the same industry. Table 13 presents growth rates by industry for the nation, the State, and the Rochester LMA.

Table 13. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THE UNITED STATES NEW YORK STATE AND THE ROCHESTER LMA THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-72 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1978-80

Industrial sector	United States	New York State	Rochester LMA
Nonagricultural employment, total	23.9	1.1	12.1
Manufacturing, total	8.4	-11.4	7.5
Durable goods	13.7	-3.3	10.6
Nondurable goods	1.8	-18.6	-2.6
Nonmanufacturing, total	29.4	4.9	15.1
Construction	17.9	-24.7	-19.9
Transportation, communication and public utilities	12.5	-10.3	-5.8
Wholesale and retail trade	30.3	2.0	15.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	31.2	2.5	24.2
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	43.8	18.8	25.9
Government	23.2	6.4	15.2

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions over the period. The rate of growth differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Employment involved in nonmanufacturing grew by an impressive 29.4 percent while manufacturing employment grew by only 8.4 percent. New York State's economy did not perform nearly as well as the national economy. The State suffered employment losses in 4 industry divisions and only modest gains in all other industry groups except services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. Industry growth in the Rochester LMA was stronger than the State's but not as strong as the nation's. The industrial composition of the LMA shifted as nonmanufacturing employment grew twice as fast as manufacturing employment. Within manufacturing, durable goods production expanded by 10.6 percent while nondurable goods production declined by 2.6 percent. In the nonmanufacturing sector, solid growth occurred in wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing; and government but construction employment fell by 19.9 percent and transportation, communication and public utilities employment dipped by 5.8 percent. In summary, the general pattern of industrial growth in the Rochester LMA was similar to the nation. Both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing employment totals increased but the rate of growth in nonmanufacturing was significantly greater than manufacturing.

Industries that registered employment losses in the Rochester LMA also declined statewide during the period.

The redistribution of the Rochester Labor Market Area's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 14.

Table 14. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1978-1980 ROCHESTER LABOR MARKET AREA

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1978-1980	Change from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980
Nonagricultural employment, total	367,000	411,300	+44,300
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	39.4	37.8	-1.6
Durable goods	30.1	29.7	-0.4
Nondurable goods	9.3	8.1	-1.2
Nonmanufacturing, total	60.6	62.2	+1.6
Construction	4.1	2.9	-1.2
Transportation, communication and utilities	3.7	3.1	-0.6
Wholesale and retail trade	18.3	18.8	+0.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.5	3.9	+0.4
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	16.6	18.7	+2.1
Government	14.4	14.8	+0.4

Labor Market Stability in Ontario County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts, and industrial expansions and contractions.

Labor Turnover: Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufactured products, employers may first reduce the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of slack demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 15 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Ontario County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 48 manufacturing firms.

Table 15. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS ONTARIO COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE NOVEMBER 1980 TO OCTOBER 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Ontario County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	5.2	3.6
New hires	3.5	1.9
Recalls	1.4	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	6.0	3.7
Quits	2.0	1.1
Layoffs	3.1	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

In Ontario County, total accessions averaged 5.2 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period from November 1980 through October 1981. Total separations averaged 6.0 per 100 over the same period.

New hires in Ontario County averaged 3.5 per 100 employees, while averaging only 1.9 per 100 employees statewide. Recalls averaged 1.4 per 100 for both the County and the State. The overall accession rate for the County was considerably above the State average (5.2 versus 3.6).

The separation rate for Ontario County (6.0 percent) exceeded the State average (3.7 percent) with both quit and layoff rates higher for the County than the State. Almost half of the County layoffs were of a temporary nature, followed by recalls in ensuing months.

Industrial Conflicts: During the period November 1980 through October 1981, one labor-management dispute in Ontario County was reported to the New York State Department of Labor. The dispute, at International Paper, involved 77 employees represented by Paperworkers' Local 828. It began on October 20, 1980 and ended on February 5, 1981.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: Between January 1979 and July 1981 several changes occurred in Ontario County's total employment as a result of industrial expansion and contraction. The job gains (+290) directly associated with these changes outweighed job losses (-227). The direct effects on employment of openings, expansions, closings, and contractions of major firms in Ontario County during the period are shown in Table 16. The largest single change was an employment loss of 140 jobs due to the closing of Mepco/Electra Inc. in Canandaigua.

Table 16. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY, OR COMPLETED
ONTARIO COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - JULY 1981

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
Wise Die Casting Manchester	Intercounty expansion in an existing building	+56
Zotos International, Inc. Geneva	Addition to an existing facility	+100
Newtex Industries, Inc. Victor	New firm in an existing bldg.	+10
Honeoye Industries, Inc. Honeoye Bunnington Corp.	Addition to an existing facility	+71
Canandaigua Wine Co., Inc. Canandaigua	Addition to an existing facility	+20
Mepco/Electra, Inc. Canandaigua North Amer. Phillips Corp.	Complete closing of a facility	-140
Mobil Chemical Company Victor Mobil Oil Corp.	Expansion in an existing bldg. at a different location in County	NA
Wise Die Casting Corp. Manchester	Equipment expansion	+8
Libby McNeill & Libby, Inc. Geneva Nestle Enterprises, Inc.	Equipment expansion	NA
Libby McNeill & Libby, Inc. Geneva Nestle Enterprises, Inc.	Addition to an existing facility	+25
A B Cowles Co., Inc. Manchester	Expansion in existing building at a different location in County	NA
Honeoye Industries, Inc. Springwater Div. Honeoye Bunnington Corp.	Partial closing	-37
American Technologies Div. Geneva American Can Company	Partial closing	-50
Xerox Corp. Victor	Branch facility in an existing building	NA
Wright Components, Inc. Clifton Springs	Addition to an existing facility	NA

NOTE: NA = Not available.

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Ontario County.

Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Table 17 presents personal income of Ontario County residents by source for 1974 and 1978.

Table 17. PERSONAL INCOME OF ONTARIO COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE 1974 AND 1978

($ million)

Source	1974	1978	Change		Percent of total	
			1974 Net	1978 Percent	1974	1978
Total personal income	$439.6	$629.6	190.0	43.2	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	317.8	442.3	124.5	39.2	72.3	70.3
Property income	62.0	89.4	27.4	44.2	14.1	14.2
Transfer payment	59.8	97.9	38.1	63.7	13.6	15.5

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by County residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1974 to 1978 personal income in Ontario County climbed 43.2 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 4-year period. This occurred because the growth rate of transfer payments exceeded the growth rates of labor and proprietors' income and property income.

In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 70.3 percent of the total personal income of Ontario County residents compared to 68.2 percent of personal income in the State. Transfer payments provided 15.5 percent of personal income in Ontario County and property income added 14.2 percent. Transfer payments for the State, meanwhile, represented 15.3 percent of personal income and property income was reported at 16.6 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Government employers were the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in Ontario County in 1978 when they accounted for 24.5 percent of the total. Manufacturing industries were a close second, adding 23.2 percent. (See Graph 5.)

Agriculture, construction, trade, and government furnished a larger share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State. Income from finance, insurance, and real estate; transportation, communication, and public utilities; and service industries, however, represented a smaller share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than the State. Table 18 compares 1978 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income earned in Ontario County with that earned in the State, by industry.

GRAPH 5

LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY
FOR ONTARIO COUNTY, 1978
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

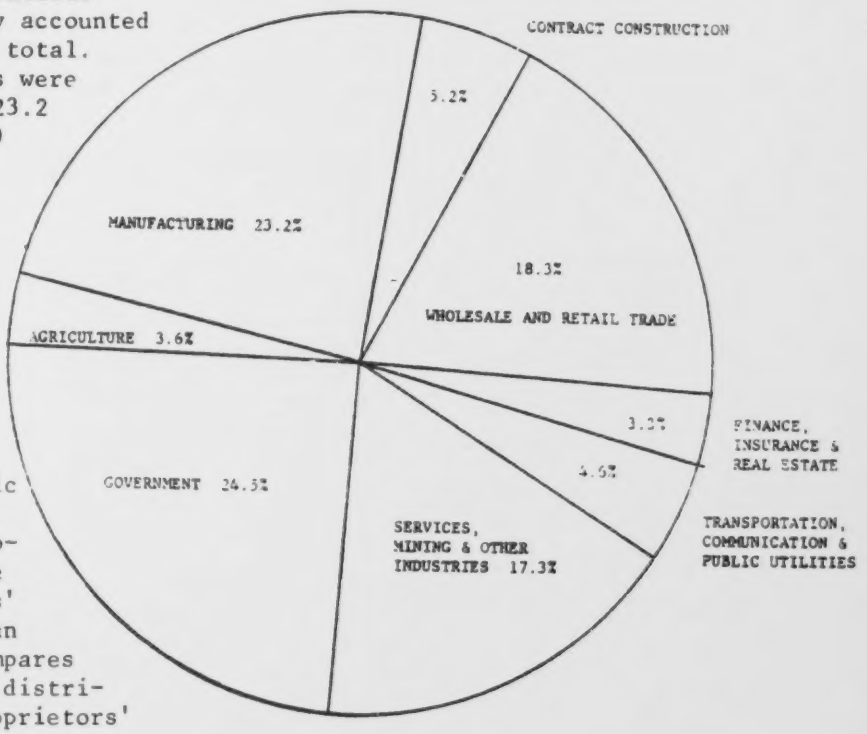


Table 18: LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN ONTARIO COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY
1978
($ million)

Industry	Ontario County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	$342.8	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Agriculture	12.3	3.6	519.4	0.5
Manufacturing	79.6	23.2	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	1.0	0.3	200.9	0.2
Construction	17.9	5.2	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	62.9	18.3	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	11.4	3.3	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication and public utilities	15.7	4.6	9,956.9	9.0
Services	56.4	16.5	23,928.3	21.5
Other	1.6	0.5	305.9	0.3
Government	84.0	24.5	17,757.5	16.0

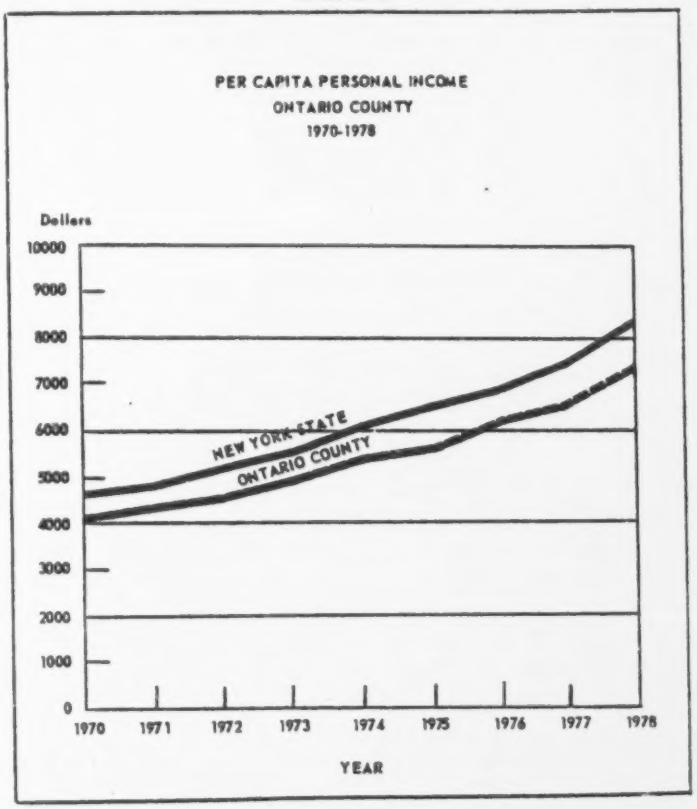
NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence locations of the workers.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1978, Ontario County's labor and proprietors' income was $442.3 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 17) and only $342.8 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 18). This difference is an indication that much of the personal income of County residents was earned by individuals commuting to jobs in neighboring counties.

Per Capits Income

In 1978, per capita personal income in Ontario County was $7,230 and ranked 19th among the State's 62 counties. Per capita personal income for the State in 1978 was $8,230. Graph 6 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Ontario County and the State for the period 1970-1978. During the 8-year period, Ontario County's per capita income grew by 79.4 percent while the State figure increased by 78.7 percent.

GRAPH 6



Weekly Wages

Incomes from wages and salaries usually vary considerably from one industry to another. Among Ontario County industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program, the mining industry paid the highest average weekly wages during 1980. From 1975 to 1980 mining; construction; transportation, communication, and public utilities; and government were the highest paying industries while trade and service industries paid the least.

Table 19. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP ONTARIO COUNTY 1975 - 1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	$132	$106	$117	$161	$181	$194
Mining	276	253	246	279	305	342
Construction	215	215	231	248	277	307
Manufacturing-durable goods	221	233	243	255	266	303
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	165	181	186	210	220	242
Transportation, communication and utilities	215	243	262	284	302	307
Wholesale trade	195	208	218	231	250	271
Retail trade	107	111	115	123	130	140
Finance, insurance and real estate	172	192	199	211	226	249
Service	135	145	148	151	163	175
Government	239	256	270	232	237	255

NOTE: Extension of Unemployment Insurance coverage to local government in 1978 increased the number of lower paying government jobs included in the government category of Table 19 and resulted in a large drop in the average weekly wages. In reality, the actual weekly wages in the government sector did not experience the drop indicated in the table.

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs.

Table 20 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Ontario County. Table 21 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 20. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR ONTARIO COUNTY, 1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
Lower Living Standard Income Levels						
70 percent LLSIL	3,610	5,920	8,120	10,030	11,830	13,840
85 percent LLSIL	4,380	7,180	9,860	12,180	14,370	16,800
100 percent LLSIL	5,160	8,450	11,600	14,330	16,900	19,770

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 21. INDIVIDUALS WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL
ONTARIO COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	6,513
Lower Living Standard Income Levels	
70 percent LLSIL	8,150
85 percent LLSIL	10,424
100 percent LLSIL	13,376

V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A large variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed and the handicapped.

During 1980, an average of 2,099 Ontario County residents received public assistance payments each month. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged $233,460 per month or $111.22 per recipient compared to $125.34 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during 1980 (Table 22) an average of 80.1 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 15.1 percent for Home Relief and 4.7 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families.

Table 22. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
ONTARIO COUNTY
1980

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
January	2,080	1,678	104	2	296
February	2,101	1,684	107	-	310
March	2,053	1,672	90	1	290
April	2,157	1,678	148	4	327
May	2,081	1,658	118	1	304
June	2,063	1,640	110	-	313
July	2,067	1,660	83	6	318
August	2,065	1,668	67	1	329
September	2,110	1,683	94	1	332
October	2,096	1,701	56	2	337
November	2,129	1,708	97	1	323
December	2,186	1,757	106	3	320
12-month average	2,099	1,682	98	2	317

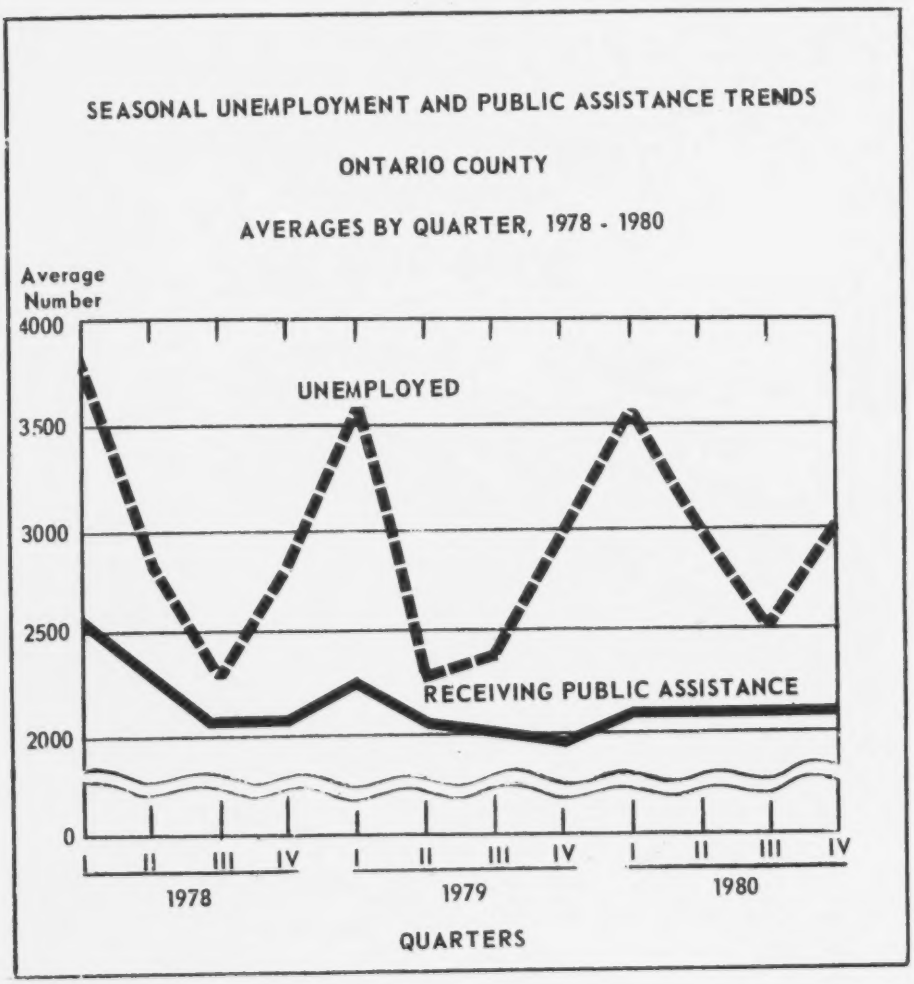
SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 7 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Ontario County for 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, can be observed when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. That is, as unemployment increases seasonally some of those families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

GRAPH 7



Graph 7 illustrates the seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 7, in addition, illustrates the similarity of seasonal trends for public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Normally, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Public and Non-PUblic School Enrollment

Fall enrollments in public and non-public schools for the 1980-1981 school year totaled 18,830 in Ontario County. Public schools accounted for 95.2 percent of enrollments. In 1980-1981, 51.5 percent of enrollments in Ontario County's public schools were in grades K-6 and 48.5 percent were in grades 7-12. By comparison, 62.1 percent of non-public school enrollments were in grades K-6 while 37.9 percent were in grades 7-12. Table 23 presents the distribution of students in Ontario County according to school enrollments.

Table 23. PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
ONTARIO COUNTY
1980-1981

School designation	Enrollment		Total
	Elementary level grades K-6	Secondary level grades 7-12	
Total	9,698	9,132	18,830
Public	9,142	8,793	17,935
Non-public	556	339	895

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

From the school year 1979-1980 to 1980-1981, both New York State and Ontario County experienced declines in school enrollment. The total percentage decline in Ontario County was larger than for the State, with public and non-public schools within the County reporting enrollment downturns. Table 24 illustrates the year-to-year trend in school enrollment for New York State and Ontario County.

Table 24 ENROLLMENT CHANGES, PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
NEW YORK STATE AND ONTARIO COUNTY
SCHOOL YEARS: 1979-1980 TO 1980-1981

Area	Enrollment grades K-12		Percent change
	1979-1980	1980-1981	
New York State	3,566,279	3,469,209	-2.72
Public	2,958,725	2,860,371	-3.32
Non-public	607,554	608,838	+0.21
Ontario County	19,552	18,830	-3.69
Public	18,634	17,935	-3.75
Non-public	918	895	-2.51

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Distribution of High School Graduates

Table 25 presents the intentions of 1979-1980 public and non-public high school graduates in New York State and Ontario County. The data reflect the status of graduates in the Fall of 1980.

Statewide, 69.0 percent of high school students graduating in 1980 expected to continue their education. Of the State's public school graduates, 66.3 percent had decided to pursue a post-secondary education while 86.5 percent of non-public school graduates had this intention. Within Ontario County, 53.0 percent of the students graduating in 1980 had indicated they would further their education (52.1 percent of public school graduates and 75.8 percent of the non-public school graduates). A much larger percentage of Ontario County high school graduates sought employment than from the State.

Table 25. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1980 PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
NEW YORK STATE AND ONTARIO COUNTY
FALL 1980

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	235,937	41.4	23.6	4.0	21.5	3.3	6.1
Public	204,064	37.8	24.7	3.8	23.3	3.7	6.7
Non-public	31,873	64.7	16.2	5.6	10.0	0.9	2.6
Ontario County	1,492	24.1	25.4	3.6	36.2	4.0	6.7
Public	1,434	23.8	25.0	3.3	36.7	4.2	7.0
Non-public	58	32.7	32.8	10.3	24.1	0.0	0.0

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, 96.1 percent of the student population in Ontario County was white; blacks accounted for most of the remainder. Compared to the average for the County, the Geneva school district reported a high concentration of balck students. The highest concentration of white students was reported in the Honeoye school district. Table 26 presents the 1980-1981 racial distribution of students in each school district in the County.

Table 26. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN ONTARIO COUNTY 1980-1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	2.1	1.0	0.8	96.1
Canandaigua	0.9	0.6	1.3	97.2
East Bloomfield	0.2	1.2	1.0	97.5
Geneva	11.0	4.2	0.9	84.0
Honeoye	0.2	-	0.5	99.3
Marcus Whitman	1.1	0.7	0.4	97.9
Naples	0.3	0.6	1.3	97.7
Phelps-Clifton Springs	0.3	0.2	0.5	99.0
Red Jacket	0.4	0.3	0.6	98.6
Victor	0.3	0.3	0.6	98.9

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are available within Ontario County. These are sponsored by Ontario-Seneca-Yates-Cayuga-Wayne BOCES and Community College of the Finger Lakes. The respective programs are listed below:

Educational Institution	Programs
Ontario-Seneca-Yates-Cayuga-Wayne BOCES Finger Lakes Occupational School R.D. #2 Stanley, New York 14561	Agriculture Education agriculture production agricultural mechanics ornamental horticulture conservation Distributive Education food distribution general merchandising-sales other distributive education Health occupations nursing (licensed practical) nurse assisting (nurse aide) Home Economics care and guidance of children food services institutional support and services Business and Office Education data processing stenographic-secretarial supervision-business administration

Educational Institution	Programs
Ontario-Seneca-Yates-Cayuga-Wayne BOCES (continued)	Trade, Industrial, Service Education air conditioning appliance repair automotive body and fender automotive mechanics other automotive carpentry plumbing and pipefitting other construction-maintenance custodial services drafting electrical occupations electronics machine shop-machine tool welding and cutting cosmetology
Community College of the Finger Lakes Lincoln Hill Road Canandaigua, New York 14424	Agriculture Education ornamental horticulture conservation Distributive Education advertising services finance and credit general merchandising-sales Health Occupations Education nursing (associate degree) medical assistant Business and Office Education bookkeeping and accounting general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial supervision-business administration Technical Education environmental control technology mechanical technology other engineering technology Trade, Industrial, Service Education commercial arts occupations drafting law enforcement-firearms control

Additional educational opportunities are offered by:

Hobart and William Smith Colleges
Geneva, New York 14456

Hobart enrolls only men and Williams Smith enrolls only women. The institutions share the same facilities and faculty. Both Hobart and William Smith are private liberal arts colleges. Each college confers the degrees of B.A. and B.S.

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Ontario County, with a population of less than 100,000, does not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore falls within the purview of the New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Ontario County's plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, and counseling during Fiscal Year 1982 (October 1, 1981 - September 30, 1982).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by Ontario County in the following occupational areas:

Secretarial/Clerical	Refrigeration/Air Conditioning
Data Processing	Plumbing and Heating
Food Service	Tractor-Trailer Truck Driving
Nursing (LPN)	Word Processing
Nurse Assistance	Auto/Diesel Mechanics
Machine Trades	Electrical Maintenance
Welding	

Ontario County expected to provide CETA services to 458 persons during Fiscal Year 1982. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 27.

Table 27. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY ONTARIO COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	112
On-the-job training	30
Work experience	298
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	18
Total	458

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table 28 presents a profile of Ontario County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 28. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES
ONTARIO COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	48.6	50.0	57.7	57.3	20.2
Female	51.4	50.0	42.3	42.7	79.8
Age					
14-19	15.8	17.8	18.4	18.1	37.1
20-21	4.3	16.1	11.7	11.7	5.0
22-44	40.7	55.5	56.3	56.6	49.3
45-54	13.4	6.5	8.2	8.4	6.9
55 and over	25.8	4.1	5.4	5.2	1.7
Race					
White	97.5	0.0	79.6	0.0	63.1
Black	2.2	0.0	13.4	0.0	17.6
Hispanic	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	18.4
Other	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.9

APPENDIX I

OCCUPATIONAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND

ONTARIO COUNTY

During Fiscal Year 1981, 4,329 applicants from Ontario County registered with the New York State Job Service. During the same period, 1,911 job openings were received. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 1,466 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

The ratio of applicants to openings reveals the competition for employment opportunities. After subtracting out applicants and openings for teachers (the New York State Job Service operates a teachers' registry which fills jobs lasting a few days) the Ontario County had a ratio of 2.9 jobseekers for each job.

In addition to the applicants/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that through training jobseekers will have competitive advantage in the labor market.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. Many of the jobs are for occupations that offer relatively easy entry but are often associated with high turnover. Among those occupations that may be considered in that category are: inventory clerk, counter attendant (lunchroom or coffee shop), skate shop attendant, cannery worker, assembler (production), and packager (hand).

Some of the more difficult jobs for applicants to find employment included administrative assistant, manager (retail store), accounting clerk, secretary, bartender, merchant patroller, automobile mechanic, assembler (electrical accessories), carpenter (rough), construction worker I, construction worker II, and maintenance repairer (building).

The following section identifies occupations with a potential shortage or a potential surplus of jobseekers. Those occupations identified had at least 10 applicants or openings; the openings were primarily permanent and full time. In addition, the shortage occupations identified had an applicant/opening ratio below the average for the occupational group. Occupations with a surplus of jobseekers were those with an applicant/opening ratio of at least triple the average for their occupational group.

The potential shortage occupations identified should be further examined. For example, do local trade associations also identify a need for jobseekers trained for a particular occupation? Do newspaper want ads or employer surveys also suggest that the occupation is in demand? As with shortage occupations, conclusions about surplus occupations should only be drawn after further examination of the data.

Professional, Technical and Managerial: Within this group 345 applicants were registered and 37 job openings were received; resulting in an applicant-to-opening ratio of 9.3, the highest of the 9 occupational groups.

Clerical and Sales: Among clerical and sales occupations there were 1,101 applicants available and 284 openings received or 3.9 applicants registered for each job opening received during the period.

Labor surplus--There were at least 15 job openings received for each applicant for keypunch operator, accounting clerk, and salesperson (general merchandise).

Potential labor shortage--Four occupations: teller, cashier II, ticket seller, and inventory clerk were identified as shortage occupations.

Service: This occupational category had a ratio of 2.2 applicants per opening with 622 registered applicants and 282 job openings available during the period.

Labor surplus--Labor surpluses were recorded for bartender, cleaner (housekeeping), nursery school attendant, and merchant patroller occupations.

Potential labor shortage--Several occupations: counter attendant (lunchroom or coffee shop), waiter/waitress (bar), waiter/waitress (formal), cook (hotel or restaurant), cook (short order), skate shop attendant, ski-tow operator, psychiatric aide, and guard (security) should be investigated for shortages.

Farming, Fishery and Forestry: With 105 applicants available for 23 openings, this occupational group produced an applicant/opening ratio of 4:6.

Potential labor shortage--One occupation, laborer (landscape), should be considered as a possible shortage occupation.

Processing: Among processing occupations there were 248 applicants and 237 job openings, nearly 1 job opening for each applicant.

Potential labor shortage--Three occupations: plater (hot dip), winery worker, and cannery worker should be investigated for labor shortages.

Machine Trades: Applicants available in machine trades occupations outnumbered job openings by 6.1 to 1 with 305 applicants and 50 job openings.

Potential labor shortate--Labor shortates were identified for machinist, production-machine tender, and maintenance mechanic.

Benchwork: Benchwork occupations had a ratio of 2.0 applicants for each job opening, the second lowest of the 9 occupational groups. There were 452 applicants active during the period and 221 job openings.

Labor surplus--Electronics assembler and assembler (electrical accessories) were recognized as surplus occupations.

Potential labor shortage--Labor shortages were noted for assembler (production) and assembler (small products).

Structural Work: The number of applicants registered for jobs in this occupational group amounted to 411 compared to 61 job openings during the period or an applicant/opening ratio of 6.1

Labor surplus--One occupation, maintenance repairer (building), was calculated to have a labor surplus.

Potential labor shortage--Shortages should be investigated for electrician, operating engineer, and carpenter.

Miscellaneous Occupations: With 644 registered applicants and 264 openings the ratio of applicants per opening was 2.4. Many etnry-level and unskilled occupations are coded in this group. Jobs in this group are among the least attractive in terms of salary, advancement, and prestige.

Labor surplus--For laborer (stores) there were 8 applicants for each job opening.

Potential labor shortages--Automobile-service-station attendant, packager (hand), bagger, and snow maker are possible shortage occupations.

Table 29 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Ontario County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York State Job Service during the period October 1, 1980 through September 30, 1981. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in Ontario County. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 29 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Ontario County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the County but compete for jobs within the County (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarly, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Job Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 29 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 77 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants registered, or 10 openings received during the period, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

Table 29. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
ONTARIO COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1981

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Occupational groups, total	4,329	1,466	1,911	
Professional, technical, and managerial	345	125	37	9.3
Clerical and sales	1,101	351	284	3.9
Service	622	198	282	2.2
Farming, fishery, forestry	105	23	23	4.6
Processing	248	61	237	1.0
Machine trades	305	97	50	6.1
Benchwork	452	93	221	2.0
Structural work	411	138	67	6.1
Miscellaneous	644	206	264	2.4
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Teacher, elementary school	21	10	0	*
Administrative assistant	22	6	1	22.0
Manager, retail store	18	6	1	18.0
Management trainee	13	3	1	13.0
Clerical and sales				
Legal secretary	16	3	3	5.3
Secretary	93	26	12	7.8
Clerk, typist	25	11	9	2.8
Keypunch operator	17	5	0	*
Clerk, general	174	51	52	3.3
Bookkeeper I	30	16	4	7.5
Bookkeeper II	14	6	2	7.0
Teller	12	6	9	1.3
Cashier II	10	1	7	1.4
Cashier-checker	48	8	7	6.9
Ticket seller	5	0	11	0.5
Accounting clerk	45	12	3	15.0
Administrative clerk	158	44	21	7.5
Inventory clerk	24	1	35	0.7
Shipping and receiving clerk	14	5	2	7.0
Stock clerk	11	3	4	2.8
Receptionist	21	8	5	4.2
Salesperson, general merchandise	16	6	0	*
Sales clerk	72	27	13	5.5
Driver, sales route	12	4	4	3.0

Table 29. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Services				
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	28	4	33	0.8
Waiter/waitress, bar	19	3	15	1.3
Waiter/waitress, formal	21	5	10	2.1
Waiter/waitress, informal	59	13	11	5.4
Waiter/waitress, take out	13	4	5	2.6
Bartender	19	7	1	19.0
Cook (hotel, restaurant)	20	4	9	2.2
Cook, short order I	11	5	9	1.2
Kitchen helper	32	11	10	3.2
Cleaner, housekeeping	13	3	9	1.4
Skate-shop attendant	27	0	40	0.7
Ski-tow operator	10	0	18	0.6
Psychiatric aide	24	2	30	0.8
Nurse aide	54	18	10	5.4
Nursery school attendant	14	8	0	*
Guard, security	17	4	10	1.7
Merchant patroller	10	3	1	10.0
Cleaner, commercial/industrial	41	18	7	5.9
Janitor	34	10	15	2.3
Farming, fishery, forestry				
Farmworker, fruit II	13	2	2	6.5
Laborer, landscape	13	4	8	1.6
Plater, hot dip	6	0	10	0.6
Winery worker	9	0	15	0.6
Cannery worker	115	28	167	0.7
Injection-molding-machine operator	24	17	20	1.2
Machine trades				
Machinist	16	6	3	5.3
Production-machine tender	10	2	2	5.0
Machine operator I	13	3	0	*
Machine operator	14	4	2	7.0
Automobile mechanic	47	13	5	9.4
Maintenance mechanic	21	8	5	4.2
Assembler, production	210	34	155	1.4
Electronics assembler	10	3	0	*
Assembler, electrical accessories	19	3	2	9.5
Assembler, small products	7	1	40	0.2

Table 29. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 + 3)
Structural work				
Electrician	10	2	2	5.0
Painter	14	6	0	*
Operating engineer	18	9	3	6.0
Carpenter	21	6	18	1.2
Carpenter, rough	12	6	1	12.0
Construction worker I	51	15	6	8.5
Construction worker II	75	22	5	15.0
Maintenance repairer, building	37	14	0	*
Miscellaneous				
Tractor-trailer-truck criver	20	10	5	4.0
Truck driver, heavy	47	18	12	3.9
Truck driver, light	18	8	5	3.6
Automobile-service-station attendant	9	2	12	0.8
Packager, hand	89	12	87	1.0
Bagger	14	0	7	2.0
Industrial-truck operator	48	13	9	5.3
Laborer, stores	32	8	4	8.0
Material handler	269	98	91	3.0
Snow maker	7	0	13	0.5

* Indicates that these occupations had 0 openings. Therefore applicant and opening ratio is not applicable.

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING ONTARIO COUNTY

1.

Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	25,552
Rural	63,357
Families	22,842
Households	30,307

2.

Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Single	18,532	10,175	8,357
Married	40,321	20,298	20,023
Separated	1,568	703	865
Widowed	4,967	922	4,045
Divorced	3,543	1,601	1,942

3.

Housing units (all types)	34,082
Urban	9,547
Rural	24,535
Year-round housing units*	32,134
Occupied	30,307
Vacant	1,827
Seasonal/migratory units	1,948

4. Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Person/unit	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	6,206	3,210	2,996
2 persons	9,339	6,946	2,393
3 persons	5,286	4,051	1,235
4 persons	5,300	4,428	872
5 persons	2,563	2,189	374
6+ persons	1,613	1,334	279

* Median rooms in year-round units - 5.6

5. Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	279
10,000 - 14,999	496
15,000 - 19,999	822
20,000 - 24,999	1,256
25,000 - 29,999	1,543
30,000 - 34,999	1,764
35,000 - 39,999	1,859
40,000 - 49,999	3,118
50,000 - 79,999	3,390
80,000 - 99,999	441
100,000 - 149,999	286
150,000 - 199,999	55
200,000+	31
Median value	39,100

6.

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	29,639	21,910	7,729
Black	430	151	279
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut.	45	25	20
Asian/Pacific Islander	45	23	22
Other	148	49	99
Spanish origin householders	252	104	148
White	133	71	62
Black	11	3	8

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Office of Management and Budget - 1972). The local economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

- Lumber and wood products, except furniture
- Furniture and fixtures
- Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
- Primary metals
- Fabricated metal products
- Machinery, except electrical
- Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
- Transportation equipment
- Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

- Food and kindred products
- Tobacco products
- Textile mill products
- Apparel and other finished textile products
- Paper and allied products
- Printing, publishing and allied activities
- Chemicals and allied products

Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
General merchandise
Food
Automobiles and service stations
Apparel and accessories
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.
2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.
3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,
4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep

the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

For further information contact:

"Labor Market Analyst"

New York State Department of Labor

Building #12, Room 431
State Office Building
State Campus
Albany, New York 12240

Federal Building
Room 307
15 Henry Street
Binghamton, New York 13901

State Office Building
Governmental Complex
200 Franklin Street
Buffalo, New York 14202

303 West Old Country Road
Hicksville, New York 11801

Two World Trade Center
Room 6886
New York, New York 10047

155 West Main Street
Rochester, New York 14614

601 James Street
Syracuse, New York 13203

State Office Building
Room 604
207 Genesee Street
Utica, New York 13501

30 Glenn Street
White Plains, New York 10603

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
State Office Building Campus
Albany, N.Y. 12240

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Postage and Fees Paid
Employment Security Mail
LAB 449

BLMI
REPORT

FY 1982 No. 61
ONTARIO COUNTY